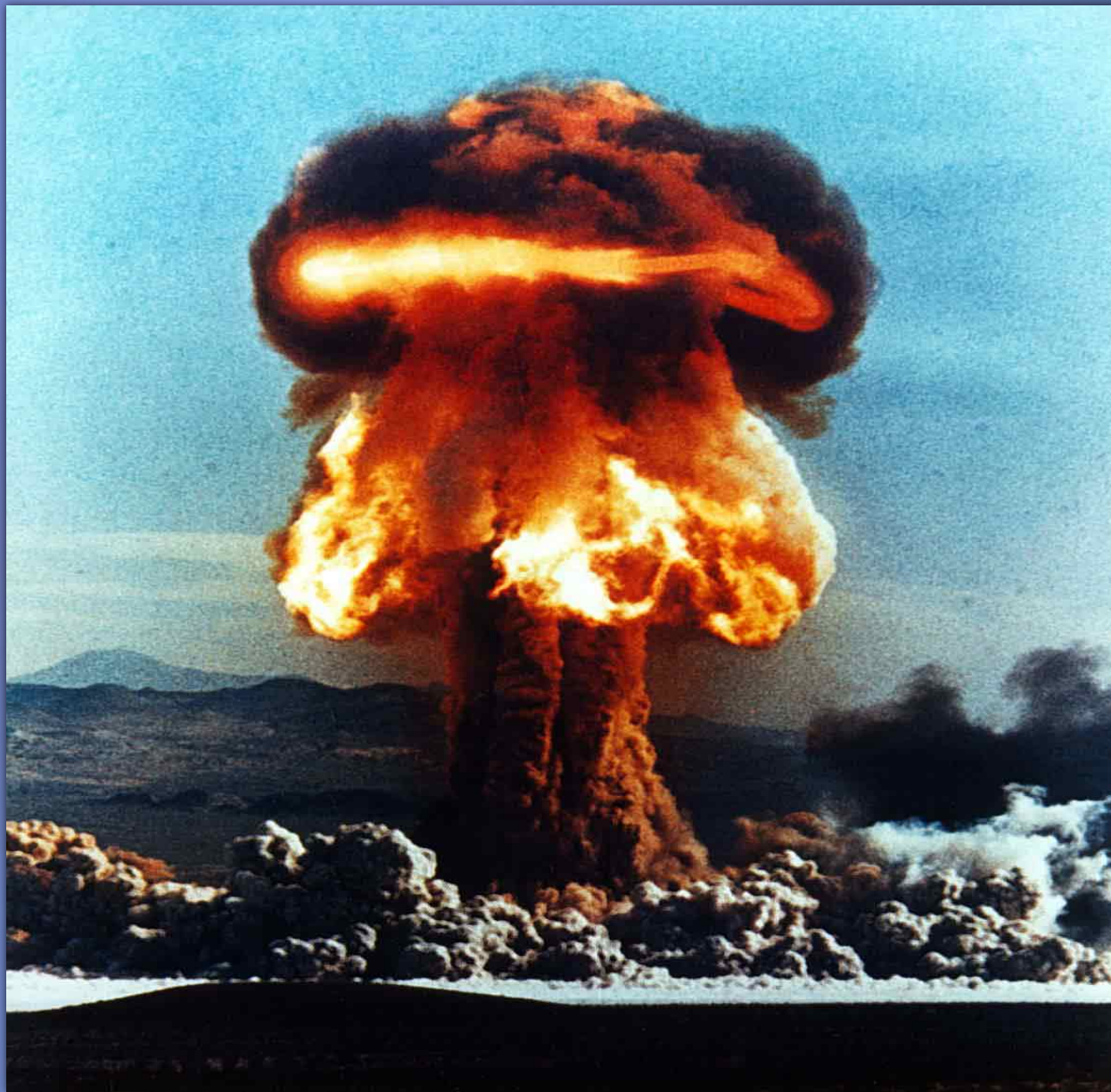


3.3 Social Upheaval

1945-1980



1950s: Living Through the Threat of Nuclear Annihilation



Government message: Prepare for Nuclear War!

“Duck and cover” - program to teach citizens & children to find shelter in case of attack

Fallout Shelters - bomb shelters stocked with food & survival kits



Hollywood Ten Hearing



Hollywood Ten - famous HUAC hearing; 10 filmmakers refused to testify about their political beliefs & were sentenced to prison then **blacklisted** from Hollywood

House Un-American Activities Committee - Investigated charges of fascism after WWII & began going after suspected communists.



Testifying Before the HUAC

Alger Hiss Swears In



Alger Hiss - High-level government policymaker convicted of perjury after evidence of espionage was revealed

Julius & Ethel Rosenberg -

Executed for conspiring to pass secret nuclear information to Soviets



Julius & Ethel Rosenberg

Joseph McCarthy Rides the Wave of Fear



Senator McCarthy -

Driving force behind
HUAC hearings

Accused government
agents, film industry
workers, and university
employees of supporting
Communism

McCarthyism - A public fever that thrived on smear campaigns, fear tactics, and guilt by association. Also referred to as a “witch hunt.” McCarthy used public fear to further his own political goals.

McCarthy’s investigations into the US Army, lack of proof, and wild behavior in televised hearings became his downfall.

Truman Signs the NSA into Law



National Security Act

Consolidated military planning under the President.

National Highway Act

Built highways to ensure swift military response in a nuclear emergency

Fair Deal - Truman attempted to continue the Democratic Party's New Deal policies, but faced strong opposition in the conservative post-war culture of the 1950s.

Taft-Hartley Act - An act of Congress to outlaw closed shops and reduce the power of workers' unions. Many Americans were afraid that unions were infiltrated by Communists.

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)



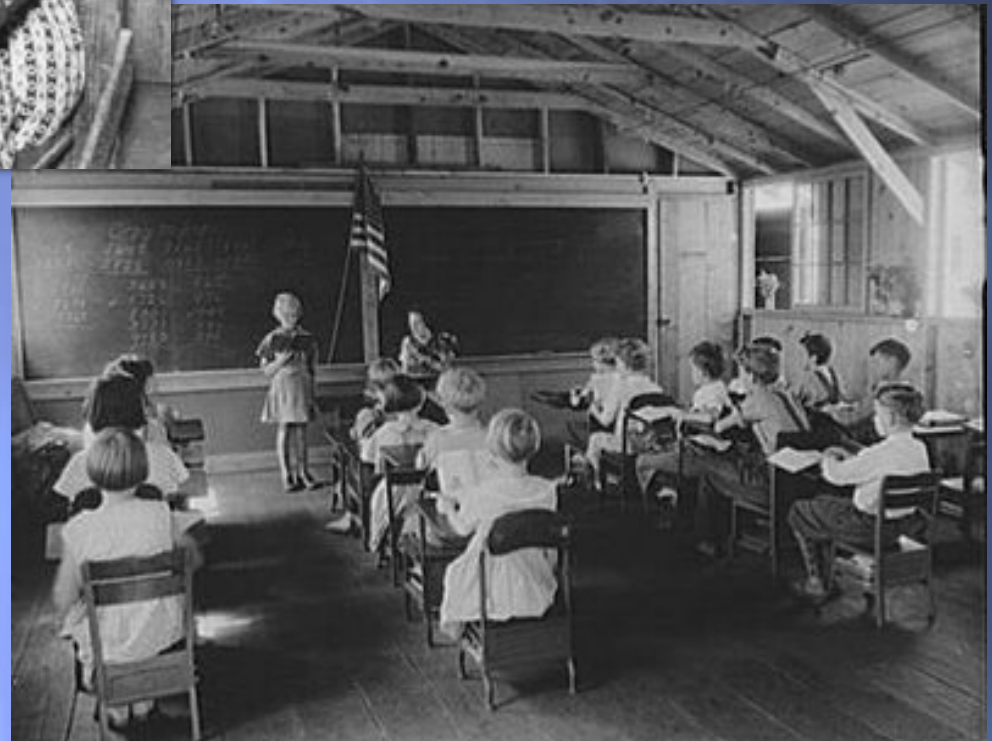
New Left - young American leftists influenced by the Civil Rights Movement began to protest American conformity and “social justice” issues, such as poverty and inequality, rather than just focusing on workers rights.

AFL-CIO - unions join to consolidate political power





Could facilities, such as
bathrooms, public
transportation,
education, hotels and
restaurants be separate
and equal?



***Brown v. Board* (1954)**

***Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)** - segregation laws were constitutional if separate facilities were equal.

African American attorney **Thurgood Marshall** argued in *Brown v. Board* that forcing blacks to use separate education facilities made them second-class citizens, violating the 14th amendment right to equality of all citizens before the law.

Chief Justice **Earl Warren** led the Court in destabilizing the “separate but equal” precedent, claiming that “separate facilities are *inherently* unequal.”

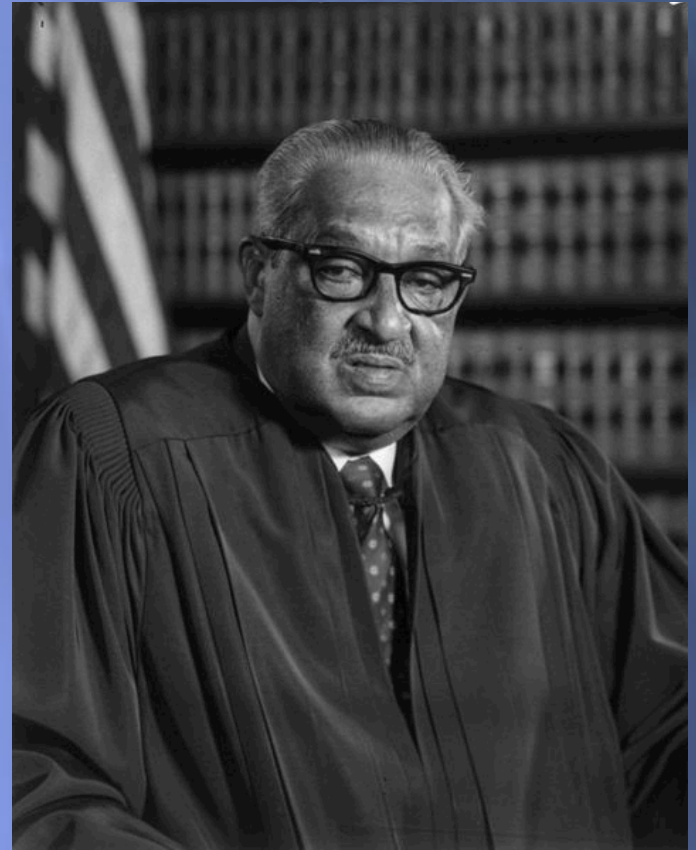


“High Court Bans Segregation in Public Schools,” 1954

Thurgood Marshall



NAACP Chief Counsel, 1957



Supreme Court Justice, 1976

Montgomery Bus Boycott

In December of 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery city bus when ordered by the bus driver to move further back.

After Parks' arrest, Montgomery minister Martin Luther King, Jr. led the city's 17,000 African Americans in a year-long boycott of the buses.

By November of 1956, the Supreme Court had declared segregation on city buses unconstitutional.



Rosa Parks
and the
Montgomery
Bus Boycott



Little Rock Nine

In September of 1957, the governor of Arkansas and angry white mobs tried to prevent nine African American students from entering Little Rock's Central High School.

For the first time since Reconstruction, the federal government sent troops to the South. President Eisenhower deployed the 101st Airborne Division to provide armed protection for the nine students.

Americans watched on television as federal troops escorted the clean-cut, respectful children to school through dangerous and brutish white mobs.



Little Rock Nine pictured with Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP.



Governor Fabus ordering the Arkansas National Guard to block black students from entering the high school.



Under the protection of federal troops in 1962, **James Meredith** became the first African American to attend the University of Mississippi.



CORE & SNCC

Dr. King's focus on "civil disobedience" strategies had captured the attention and sympathies of the American public. Groups organized more non-violent protests to demand equal rights.

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) formed to organize more sit-ins, wade-ins, and pray-ins at segregated restaurants, pools, and churches.

The goal with these strategies was for Americans to notice that the violence and chaos was originating from the white, not black, community.

CORE & SNCC



CORE organized the Freedom Riders to challenge laws in 1961 segregating Greyhound Bus travel across state lines.

Interracial groups traveled through the South and were attacked and arrested along the way.



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), 1960



Police Carry John Lewis - SNCC Chairman-To Paddy Wagon. Lewis Was One Of 21 Arrested

SNCC Chairman John Lewis arrested during a sit-in.

Violence Increases



Medgar Evers' Funeral

At the same time, bombings, assassinations, and hate crimes were increasing across the nation and police were often involved in the violence.

At the point when federal legislation seemed possible, President Kennedy was assassinated in November of 1963.



In April of 1963, marchers led by Dr. King in Birmingham, AL, met with intense resistance.

Police in
Birmingham turned
firehoses, dogs, and
tear gas on the
marchers.



Americans watched
on television as the
mostly peaceful
marchers were
brutalized.



March on Washington



By the summer of 1963, Dr. King and other civil rights activists coordinated thousands to march in Washington DC.

Their goal was to demand a federal law banning racial discrimination in all public accommodations and in employment.

Congress Takes Action



President Johnson signs the
Civil Rights Act.

24th amendment - Banned the use of poll taxes.

Civil Rights Act of 1964 - Outlawed Jim Crow laws and segregation across the nation and provided for federal enforcement.

Voting Rights Act of 1965 - Outlawed discriminatory voting practices. Federal government would oversee elections and voter registration in the South.

George Wallace

Ever since the end of Reconstruction after the Civil War, Southerners had voted against the Republican Party of Abraham Lincoln. How is it that today the Southern vote seems mostly Republican?

George Wallace was an independent candidate for president in the 1968 election who represented this incredible shift in Southern politics.

As the Democratic Party supported civil rights more and more, Southerners turned to segregationist politicians like Wallace.

Wallace Quotes

“You know, I tried to talk about good roads and good schools and all these things that have been part of my career, and nobody listened. And then I began talking about [blacks], and they stomped the floor.”

“Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever!”

“The President [Kennedy] wants us to surrender this state to Martin Luther King and his group of pro-Communists.”

“Wake up Alabama! Blacks vow to take over Alabama.”

Black Power Movement

Nonviolent protests slowly turned public opinion in favor of desegregation, and Congress was finally taking action. Some groups, however, were unhappy with the slow pace of change.

Police brutality, lack of employment, and poor living conditions sparked riots in cities such as New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Detroit.

The assassination of Martin Luther King in the summer of 1968 ignited an explosion in 125 cities that year.















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Black Power Movement



Tommy Smith and
John Carlos at the
1968 Olympics.

Leaders such as Malcolm X claimed that true integration and equality were not possible.

Blacks should rely on themselves, establish a separate community, and use self-defense and violence when necessary.

Inspired by these black pride movements, Stokely Carmichael of the SNCC began to speak of “black power.”

Black Power Movement



Newton and Seale at a
Black Panther rally.

Huey Newton and Bobby Seale founded the Black Panther Party in Oakland.

A left-wing political group, the Panthers focused on protection from police brutality and alleviating poverty in African American communities.



Women's Rights Change

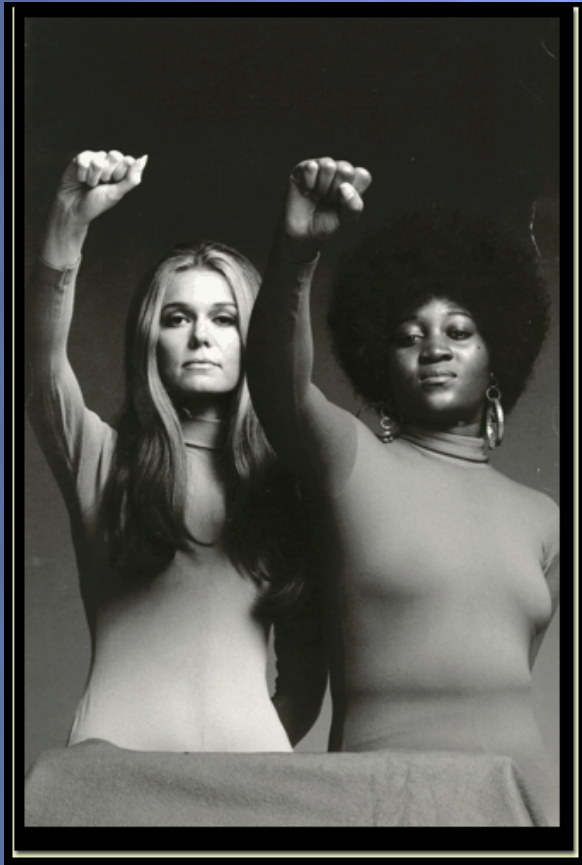
In her 1963 book, *The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan questioned the contemporary belief that women should be concerned only with marriage and family.

She argued that women should search for their own identity, rather than live through their husbands and children.

Friedan also went on to found the National Organization for Women (NOW) to fight for equality.



Women's Rights Change



Inspired by Friedan's book, a new wave of women's rights protests swept the country.

Gloria Steinem produced *Ms.* magazine to address issues of equal rights, birth control, domestic violence, and other feminist concerns.

Famous Steinem quote: "A woman needs a man like a fish needs a bicycle."

Equal Rights Amendment

Faced with less pay, job discrimination, and fewer opportunities, activists argued for an Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the constitution outlawing discrimination based on sex.



Associated Press

Phyllis Schlafly

Conservatives like Phyllis Schlafly argued that would take away women's privileges and also give the federal government too much power.

The amendment was ratified by 35 of the 38 necessary states.

Roe v. Wade (1973)

The Supreme Court ruled that since women have a right to privacy, protected by the 14th amendment, a state cannot restrict a woman's right to abortion in the following cases:

1. During the first trimester.
2. Regulating second-trimester procedures not related to the woman's health and safety.
3. When the woman's health or life is in danger.

UFW

Inspired by the Civil Rights Movement, activists began working to broaden the application to other minority groups in the margins of society.



Using King's strategies, César Chávez founded the United Farm Workers (UFW) and led strikes and boycotts on behalf of farm workers in California to improve conditions and pay.

AIM



The **American Indian Movement** (**AIM**) began to take shape as young Native Americans adopted more radical strategies of protest.

To bring attention to the level of poverty and injustice on the nation's reservations, AIM members seized Alcatraz Island in 1969, the DC Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1972, and Wounded Knee in 1973.

The resulting standoffs helped Americans realize that the problems of Indian Removal policies were not over.



HOMELAND SECURITY



Fighting Terrorism Since 1492